

BY BEVERLEY TUCKER.
 EDITED BY
 WM. M. OVERTON AND CH. MAURICE SMITH.
 CITY OF WASHINGTON.
 DECEMBER 13, 1853.

Mr. GEORGE E. FRENCH, Bookseller, King street, Alexandria, is our authorized agent to receive advertisements and subscriptions. Single numbers can be procured at his counter every morning.

Mr. E. K. LUNDY, bookseller, Bridge street, Georgetown, will act as agent for the Sentinel at receiving subscriptions and advertisements at Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria.

Mr. GEORGE W. MEARS is our authorized agent to receive subscriptions and advertisements at Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria.

We must again apologize for the death of editorial matter in our columns this morning. We plead the same excuse that we have given for the last few days—public documents.

CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

The standing committees for the session were announced in each House yesterday, and will be found in our congressional columns.

Among other business in the House of Representatives, Mr. Wentworth, of Illinois, offered a resolution: "That Congress has the power to provide for the construction of a railroad over the Territories of the United States for the safe and more expeditious transportation of the public money, the mails, the troops, and the munitions of war, from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and ought immediately to exercise that power." This was laid upon the table by a vote of—yeas 126, nays 72.

PUBLIC PRINTER TO THE SENATE.

The publisher of the *Sentinel* was elected yesterday the Printer of the Senate of the United States by a vote which was very gratifying and complimentary. He hopes, by diligent attention to his duties to discharge them with fidelity to the public interest, and to the full and entire satisfaction of the Senate.

The course of the *Sentinel* will be directed, as hitherto, by an eye single to the principles of the democratic faith, for which it has so warmly contended. In the performance of official duty the publisher of the *Sentinel* will know no party; but he will make it his earnest study to discharge promptly and faithfully the trust of the office to which he has been elected.

With no intention to be invidious, the publisher of the *Sentinel* expresses his warmest acknowledgments to those members of the Senate, by whose votes this distinguished mark of confidence has been conferred upon him by the highest legislative body in the country.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

We commence this morning the publication of the report of the Hon. Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War. We regret that we cannot publish the whole of it in the same paper. The length, however, renders that impossible.

It is an able paper, and contains many valuable suggestions for reorganizing and improving the army. There are abuses in the army as well as in the navy. The Secretary recommends an increase of the army. The authorized strength of the army is 13,821, of which 10,417 are on duty. The Secretary thinks that a force three times as large as our present army would be inadequate to guard many points on our extended frontier, so as entirely to prevent all Indian depredations.

The same difficulty of getting men exists in the army as in the navy. This is attributable to two principal causes.

1st. The disparity between the pay of the soldier and the value of labor in civil life.

2d. The fact that length of service carries with it no reward, either in increased pay, rank, or privilege.

To obviate these difficulties, the Secretary proposes, and in our judgment, very properly proposes, an increase of the pay of soldiers, and an additional increase for each successive period of five years, so long as they shall remain in the army; and provision for the promotion to the lowest grade of commissioned officers, of such of the non-commissioned officers as may by character, conduct, and services, be qualified for, and entitled to such promotion. It is also proposed that authority be given to the President to confer the brevet of second lieutenant, on such as by examination before an army board, may be found to be qualified for it, who shall be attached to the army as supernumeraries and be promoted as cadets under like circumstances. He proposes that such meritorious non-commissioned officers as are not fitted by education for such promotion, be provided for by appointments as fort-keepers, barrack masters, &c.

We presume that no one can find the slightest ground of complaint in respect to these recommendations. Indeed they seem to us to be of such singular merit, as to command the approbation of the whole country. There is as well sound policy as humanity in them. This is the kind of progress which we desire to see. This is the kind of progress which the democratic party mean to carry out. Such measures as are proposed by the Secretaries of War and Navy, are measures of marked and manifest utility and improvement. They look as well to the efficient organization of those two arms of the public service, as to a just and generous provision by the government for the men who fight its battles and constitute its defenses. We have not the available space, nor indeed are we at this time prepared to follow the Secretary in all his suggestions and recommendations—nor is it necessary to do so. This report is before the country, and all can read it for themselves. It affords us pleasure to commend it to the attention of our readers. It is able and interesting.

Our venerable neighbor, the National Intelligencer, in its issue of yesterday, treats its readers to a long editorial article, embracing interesting reminiscences connected with the founding and growth of the city of Washington. It is written in that happy vein of honest simplicity and innocent mirth, so characteristic of that dignified journal. But for the pressure in our columns, we would transfer the article to our paper.

AMOS B. CORWINE, ESQ.

A commendatory notice copied in the National Intelligencer from the *Panama Herald*, has attracted our attention to the fact that the gentleman whose name heads this paragraph, deserves alike our attention. We can say, from the best authority, that Mr. Corwine, though the occupant of an office under the late administration, has retired from it with the high regard of every gentleman who may have had official intercourse with him. We are informed of the various sacrifices he has made in relieving the innumerable emigrants who have passed the isthmus on their way to that glorious western State, California. When they were naked, he clothed them; when they were thirsty, he gave them drink; when hungry, he fed them. Therefore we copy with great pleasure the subjoined notice, republished in the *National Intelligencer* from the *Panama Herald*:

We cannot permit the occasion of the retirement of AMOS B. CORWINE, Esq., from the office of United States Consul in this city to pass unnoticed and unremarked. During the time Mr. CORWINE held the important and onerous office entrusted to him by his government, he has faithfully, strictly, and courteously discharged its duties, and under the most trying circumstances and in positions of no ordinary difficulty he has invariably succeeded, not only in maintaining the honor of his country and the dignity of his office, but in gaining the respect and esteem of all parties with whom his official duties brought him in connection. Very few persons can imagine the numerous calls made upon the time and patience of the American Consul during the continuance of the great California immigration in 1850 and 1851; the difficulties he was called upon to settle, the differences he was referred to adjust, and the important points of international and commercial law upon which he was called upon to give a decision. Fewer still can form any idea of the innumerable private demands made upon Mr. CORWINE by his distressed countrymen, and the numbers whom he assisted in their distress. In private life his affability, courtesy, and hospitality are well known to all who have come in contact with him, the more so as we know that it would be displeasing to Mr. CORWINE. We might say a great deal more than we have done, but we could not say less. It affords us sincere pleasure to pay this tribute to Mr. CORWINE as the representative of a nation so nearly connected with our own; and we conclude by applying to him the words he has appropriately used upon the occasion of presenting the testimonial to Governor Roldan, "well done, thou good and faithful servant!"—*Panama Herald*.

Supreme Court of the United States.

DECEMBER 12, 1853.
 John S. Woodard and Charles Donohue, ex-ors. of New York, Wm. Shephard Bryan, ex-ors. of Maryland, Frederick K. Bartlett, ex-ors. of Minnesota, Maria E. Taylor, ex-ors. of Ohio, vs. J. B. Potter, ex-ors. of New York, and Samuel L. May, ex-ors. of Ohio, were admitted attorneys and counselors of this court.

No. 12. The United States, appellants, vs. J. B. Duros et al. This cause was argued by Mr. J. M. Duros et al. General Counsel for the appellants.

No. 13. E. Potter's ex-ors. vs. S. R. Potter et al. The argument in this cause was commenced by Mr. Badger for the appellants, and continued by Mr. Bryan for the appellees. Adjourned until to-morrow, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The Niagara at Boston.

Further from Europe—The *Battle of Olenka—Eight Hundred Russians—* The *Niagara* did not arrive at Boston until a late hour on Friday night. She did not arrive at Halifax until Thursday morning, at ten o'clock. The telegram reported that she arrived there on Wednesday night at ten; this was an error. Her mails reached this city yesterday morning.

The papers contain very little news in addition to that telegraphed from Halifax.

The London *Standard*, of 29th, states that the British government had just received a telegraphic message announcing the entrance of the combined fleet into the Black sea.

The *Standard* further states that the Russians attacked Fort St. Nicholas in Asia, by land and sea, but were repulsed five times. A Russian steamer, with 1,500 men on board, was stranded—twenty-two killed, and the crew of the ship, the *Turks* and brought to Constantinople as prisoners.

It is stated in another dispatch that the Turks have taken a Russian man-of-war in the Black sea, and that the Russian steamer arrived at Constantinople, but no details are given.

CONSTANTINOPLE, November 10.—The Turkish capital is in a state of joyful excitement. A bulletin has been issued announcing that the 4th Russian Corps, consisting of 30,000 men, has been defeated by the Turkish army on the 2nd inst. The Russians were routed, and left a large number of muskets and quantities of ammunition on the battlefield. Eight hundred Russians were killed, and the remainder were taken prisoner. An Austrian report says the czar has replied, in answer to an inquiry of Austria, that he will enter into negotiations if the Porte propose a project of peace.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMER ARCTIC.

Two Days Later from Europe.
 The War at the East—Contradictory Rumors—Integrity of Turkey Guaranteed by France and England—Trouble between a Spanish Official and Young Suley—Success of the Chinese Rebels.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—The steamer *Arctic*, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday. Among her passengers is J. C. B. Davis, bearer of dispatches from London and Paris. The *Arctic* arrived at New York on the 10th inst. Very little additional news of interest has been received. Nothing had occurred along the Danube, and heavy snows of rain and snow had fallen. There were rumors of an armistice, but these were not confirmed. It was reported that an engagement had occurred between the Turks and Servians, but it was not credited.

The conduct of Omar Pacha had been sanctioned by the government, and the Sultan had ordered him with a horse. The allied fleets lie at Bey Cos. The Turkish fleets had gone into the Black sea to keep open the coast of Greece. The Russians have five times repulsed the Russians from the fortress of San Nicholas. Two Russian ships have been lost in the Black sea.

Admiral Sir L. Lyons was on his way to take command of the British fleet. It is now reported that Dost Mahomed is hostile to Russia, as are all the Mahomedans of India. Some difficulties had occurred between Turkey and Greece.

England.—Parliament had been further prorogued till January 3d.

A treaty had been concluded between England and Prussia, and the integrity of the Rocky Mountains and Sierra Nevada, and it is hoped that Congress will authorize its organization.

Spain.—At a ball given by the French ambassador, the French minister, made a disparaging remark concerning the dress of Mrs. Soule, wife of the American Minister, which being overheard by young Soule, he made a slight allusion to it, and the French Minister, however, interfered and removed his son, but the affair created much excitement. Young Soule afterwards challenged the Duke, who refused acceptance.

Prussia.—The Prussian Chambers had been opened. Prussia claims to act as may seem best for her own interest in the eastern war.

Germany.—Some troubles were reported in Baden between the government and clergy.

Large forces of artillery have been ordered into Hungary.

China.—In China the rebels were everywhere successful. There was some talk of another insurrection.

Mrs. Elizabeth Houghton has been sent to the United States by the U. S. mail, ordered by the spirit rapping husband at Chicago, Mass.

Public Document.

Report of the Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, December 1.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this department during the past year. The authorized strength of the army is 13,821—of which 10,417 are on duty. The Secretary thinks that a force three times as large as our present army would be inadequate to guard many points on our extended frontier, so as entirely to prevent all Indian depredations.

The Secretary thinks that a force three times as large as our present army would be inadequate to guard many points on our extended frontier, so as entirely to prevent all Indian depredations. The Secretary thinks that a force three times as large as our present army would be inadequate to guard many points on our extended frontier, so as entirely to prevent all Indian depredations.

The Secretary thinks that a force three times as large as our present army would be inadequate to guard many points on our extended frontier, so as entirely to prevent all Indian depredations. The Secretary thinks that a force three times as large as our present army would be inadequate to guard many points on our extended frontier, so as entirely to prevent all Indian depredations.

The Secretary thinks that a force three times as large as our present army would be inadequate to guard many points on our extended frontier, so as entirely to prevent all Indian depredations. The Secretary thinks that a force three times as large as our present army would be inadequate to guard many points on our extended frontier, so as entirely to prevent all Indian depredations.

The Secretary thinks that a force three times as large as our present army would be inadequate to guard many points on our extended frontier, so as entirely to prevent all Indian depredations. The Secretary thinks that a force three times as large as our present army would be inadequate to guard many points on our extended frontier, so as entirely to prevent all Indian depredations.

The Secretary thinks that a force three times as large as our present army would be inadequate to guard many points on our extended frontier, so as entirely to prevent all Indian depredations. The Secretary thinks that a force three times as large as our present army would be inadequate to guard many points on our extended frontier, so as entirely to prevent all Indian depredations.

The Secretary thinks that a force three times as large as our present army would be inadequate to guard many points on our extended frontier, so as entirely to prevent all Indian depredations. The Secretary thinks that a force three times as large as our present army would be inadequate to guard many points on our extended frontier, so as entirely to prevent all Indian depredations.

The Secretary thinks that a force three times as large as our present army would be inadequate to guard many points on our extended frontier, so as entirely to prevent all Indian depredations. The Secretary thinks that a force three times as large as our present army would be inadequate to guard many points on our extended frontier, so as entirely to prevent all Indian depredations.

The Secretary thinks that a force three times as large as our present army would be inadequate to guard many points on our extended frontier, so as entirely to prevent all Indian depredations. The Secretary thinks that a force three times as large as our present army would be inadequate to guard many points on our extended frontier, so as entirely to prevent all Indian depredations.

The Secretary thinks that a force three times as large as our present army would be inadequate to guard many points on our extended frontier, so as entirely to prevent all Indian depredations. The Secretary thinks that a force three times as large as our present army would be inadequate to guard many points on our extended frontier, so as entirely to prevent all Indian depredations.

The Secretary thinks that a force three times as large as our present army would be inadequate to guard many points on our extended frontier, so as entirely to prevent all Indian depredations. The Secretary thinks that a force three times as large as our present army would be inadequate to guard many points on our extended frontier, so as entirely to prevent all Indian depredations.

The Secretary thinks that a force three times as large as our present army would be inadequate to guard many points on our extended frontier, so as entirely to prevent all Indian depredations. The Secretary thinks that a force three times as large as our present army would be inadequate to guard many points on our extended frontier, so as entirely to prevent all Indian depredations.

The Secretary thinks that a force three times as large as our present army would be inadequate to guard many points on our extended frontier, so as entirely to prevent all Indian depredations. The Secretary thinks that a force three times as large as our present army would be inadequate to guard many points on our extended frontier, so as entirely to prevent all Indian depredations.

The Secretary thinks that a force three times as large as our present army would be inadequate to guard many points on our extended frontier, so as entirely to prevent all Indian depredations. The Secretary thinks that a force three times as large as our present army would be inadequate to guard many points on our extended frontier, so as entirely to prevent all Indian depredations.

The Secretary thinks that a force three times as large as our present army would be inadequate to guard many points on our extended frontier, so as entirely to prevent all Indian depredations. The Secretary thinks that a force three times as large as our present army would be inadequate to guard many points on our extended frontier, so as entirely to prevent all Indian depredations.

adequate to punish. They will not be likely to engage in hostilities if their families are in the power of the troops during their absence.

The Secretary thinks that a force three times as large as our present army would be inadequate to guard many points on our extended frontier, so as entirely to prevent all Indian depredations. The Secretary thinks that a force three times as large as our present army would be inadequate to guard many points on our extended frontier, so as entirely to prevent all Indian depredations.

The Secretary thinks that a force three times as large as our present army would be inadequate to guard many points on our extended frontier, so as entirely to prevent all Indian depredations. The Secretary thinks that a force three times as large as our present army would be inadequate to guard many points on our extended frontier, so as entirely to prevent all Indian depredations.

The Secretary thinks that a force three times as large as our present army would be inadequate to guard many points on our extended frontier, so as entirely to prevent all Indian depredations. The Secretary thinks that a force three times as large as our present army would be inadequate to guard many points on our extended frontier, so as entirely to prevent all Indian depredations.

The Secretary thinks that a force three times as large as our present army would be inadequate to guard many points on our extended frontier, so as entirely to prevent all Indian depredations. The Secretary thinks that a force three times as large as our present army would be inadequate to guard many points on our extended frontier, so as entirely to prevent all Indian depredations.

The Secretary thinks that a force three times as large as our present army would be inadequate to guard many points on our extended frontier, so as entirely to prevent all Indian depredations. The Secretary thinks that a force three times as large as our present army would be inadequate to guard many points on our extended frontier, so as entirely to prevent all Indian depredations.

The Secretary thinks that a force three times as large as our present army would be inadequate to guard many points on our extended frontier, so as entirely to prevent all Indian depredations. The Secretary thinks that a force three times as large as our present army would be inadequate to guard many points on our extended frontier, so as entirely to prevent all Indian depredations.

The Secretary thinks that a force three times as large as our present army would be inadequate to guard many points on our extended frontier, so as entirely to prevent all Indian depredations. The Secretary thinks that a force three times as large as our present army would be inadequate to guard many points on our extended frontier, so as entirely to prevent all Indian depredations.

The Secretary thinks that a force three times as large as our present army would be inadequate to guard many points on our extended frontier, so as entirely to prevent all Indian depredations. The Secretary thinks that a force three times as large as our present army would be inadequate to guard many points on our extended frontier, so as entirely to prevent all Indian depredations.

The Secretary thinks that a force three times as large as our present army would be inadequate to guard many points on our extended frontier, so as entirely to prevent all Indian depredations. The Secretary thinks that a force three times as large as our present army would be inadequate to guard many points on our extended frontier, so as entirely to prevent all Indian depredations.

The Secretary thinks that a force three times as large as our present army would be inadequate to guard many points on our extended frontier, so as entirely to prevent all Indian depredations. The Secretary thinks that a force three times as large as our present army would be inadequate to guard many points on our extended frontier, so as entirely to prevent all Indian depredations.

The Secretary thinks that a force three times as large as our present army would be inadequate to guard many points on our extended frontier, so as entirely to prevent all Indian depredations. The Secretary thinks that a force three times as large as our present army would be inadequate to guard many points on our extended frontier, so as entirely to prevent all Indian depredations.

The Secretary thinks that a force three times as large as our present army would be inadequate to guard many points on our extended frontier, so as entirely to prevent all Indian depredations. The Secretary thinks that a force three times as large as our present army would be inadequate to guard many points on our extended frontier, so as entirely to prevent all Indian depredations.

The Secretary thinks that a force three times as large as our present army would be inadequate to guard many points on our extended frontier, so as entirely to prevent all Indian depredations. The Secretary thinks that a force three times as large as our present army would be inadequate to guard many points on our extended frontier, so as entirely to prevent all Indian depredations.

The Secretary thinks that a force three times as large as our present army would be inadequate to guard many points on our extended frontier, so as entirely to prevent all Indian depredations. The Secretary thinks that a force three times as large as our present army would be inadequate to guard many points on our extended frontier, so as entirely to prevent all Indian depredations.

The Secretary thinks that a force three times as large as our present army would be inadequate to guard many points on our extended frontier, so as entirely to prevent all Indian depredations. The Secretary thinks that a force three times as large as our present army would be inadequate to guard many points on our extended frontier, so as entirely to prevent all Indian depredations.

The Secretary thinks that a force three times as large as our present army would be inadequate to guard many points on our extended frontier, so as entirely to prevent all Indian depredations. The Secretary thinks that a force three times as large as our present army would be inadequate to guard many points on our extended frontier, so as entirely to prevent all Indian depredations.

The Secretary thinks that a force three times as large as our present army would be inadequate to guard many points on our extended frontier, so as entirely to prevent all Indian depredations. The Secretary thinks that a force three times as large as our present army would be inadequate to guard many points on our extended frontier, so as entirely to prevent all Indian depredations.

The Secretary thinks that a force three times as large as our present army would be inadequate to guard many points on our extended frontier, so as entirely to prevent all Indian depredations. The Secretary thinks that a force three times as large as our present army would be inadequate to guard many points on our extended frontier, so as entirely to prevent all Indian depredations.

list, shall be entitled to two dollars per month in addition to the ordinary pay for his grade for "the first period of five years after the expiration of his first period of five years, and a further sum of one dollar per month for each successive period of five years, so long as he shall remain continuously in the army."

That soldiers now in the army, who have served more than five years, shall be entitled to the benefits of this provision according to the length of their continuous service, and that service during the war with Mexico, although of a few years, shall be counted as a five years service.

That soldiers who served in the war with Mexico, and received a certificate of merit for distinguished service, as well as those now in the army who have served more than five years, shall be entitled to the benefits of this provision according to the length of their continuous service, and that service during the war with Mexico, although of a few years, shall be counted as a five years service.

That soldiers who served in the war with Mexico, and received a certificate of merit for distinguished service, as well as those now in the army who have served more than five years, shall be entitled to the benefits of this provision according to the length of their continuous service, and that service during the war with Mexico, although of a few years, shall be counted as a five years service.

That soldiers who served in the war with Mexico, and received a certificate of merit for distinguished service, as well as those now in the army who have served more than five years, shall be entitled to the benefits of this provision according to the length of their continuous service, and that service during the war with Mexico, although of a few years, shall be counted as a five years service.

That soldiers who served in the war with Mexico, and received a certificate of merit for distinguished service, as well as those now in the army who have served more than five years, shall be entitled to the benefits of this provision according to the length of their continuous service, and that service during the war with Mexico, although of a few years, shall be counted as a five years service.

That soldiers who served in the war with Mexico, and received a certificate of merit for distinguished service, as well as those now in the army who have served more than five years, shall be entitled to the benefits of this provision according to the length of their continuous service, and that service during the war with Mexico, although of a few years, shall be counted as a five years service.

That soldiers who served in the war with Mexico, and received a certificate of merit for distinguished service, as well as those now in the army who have served more than five years, shall be entitled to the benefits of this provision according to the length of their continuous service, and that service during the war with Mexico, although of a few years, shall be counted as a five years service.

That soldiers who served in the war with Mexico, and received a certificate of merit for distinguished service, as well as those now in the army who have served more than five years, shall be entitled to the benefits of this provision according to the length of their continuous service, and that service during the war with Mexico, although of a few years, shall be counted as a five years service.

That soldiers who served in the war with Mexico, and received a certificate of merit for distinguished service, as well as those now in the army who have served more than five years, shall be entitled to the benefits of this provision according to the length of their continuous service, and that service during the war with Mexico, although of a few years, shall be counted as a five years service.

That soldiers who served in the war with Mexico, and received a certificate of merit for distinguished service, as well as those now in the army who have served more than five years, shall be entitled to the benefits of this provision according to the length of their continuous service, and that service during the war with Mexico, although of a few years, shall be counted as a five years service.

That soldiers who served in the war with Mexico, and received a certificate of merit for distinguished service, as well as those now in the army who have served more than five years, shall be entitled to the benefits of this provision according to the length of their continuous service, and that service during the war with Mexico, although of a few years, shall be counted as a five years service.

That soldiers who served in the war with Mexico, and received a certificate of merit for distinguished service, as well as those now in the army who have served more than five years, shall be entitled to the benefits of this provision according to the length of their continuous service, and that service during the war with Mexico, although of a few years, shall be counted as a five years service.

That soldiers who served in the war with Mexico, and received a certificate of merit for distinguished service, as well as those now in the army who have served more than five years, shall be entitled to the benefits of this provision according to the length of their continuous service, and that service during the war with Mexico, although of a few years, shall be counted as a five years service.

That soldiers who served in the war with Mexico, and received a certificate of merit for distinguished service, as well as those now in the army who have served more than five years, shall be entitled to the benefits of this provision according to the length of their continuous service, and that service during the war with Mexico, although of a few years, shall be counted as a five years service.

That soldiers who served in the war with Mexico, and received a certificate of merit for distinguished service, as well as those now in the army who have served more than five years, shall be entitled to the benefits of this provision according to the length of their continuous service, and that service during the war with Mexico, although of a few years, shall be counted as a five years service.

That soldiers who served in the war with Mexico, and received a certificate of merit for distinguished service, as well as those now in the army who have served more than five years, shall be entitled to the benefits of this provision according to the length of their continuous service, and that service during the war with Mexico, although of a few years, shall be counted as a five years service.

That soldiers who served in the war with Mexico, and received a certificate of merit for distinguished service, as well as those now in the army who have served more than five years, shall be entitled to the benefits of this provision according to the length of their continuous service, and that service during the war with Mexico, although of a few years, shall be counted as a five years service.

That soldiers who served in the war with Mexico, and received a certificate of merit for distinguished service, as well as those now in the army who have served more than five years, shall be entitled to the benefits of this provision according to the length of their continuous service, and that service during the war with Mexico, although of a few years, shall be counted as a five years service.

through the Indian country traversed annually by thousands of our citizens, and requiring constant protection to more than four thousand miles. Our seaboard and foreign frontier have been greatly increased, and the latter, over the whole of the coast, is now a line of defense, along which, besides the duty of guarding and protecting our own inhabitants, is the superadded obligation of protecting the inhabitants of Mexico from the Indian lawless within our limits.

By the annexation of Texas and the acquisition of New Mexico and California, our Indian population has been increased from 340,000 to more than 400,000, a very large population, and a very dangerous one, inasmuch as they are a predatory and warlike in their habits, are for the time brought into contact with our people. The result of this is a state of continual disturbance.

It has been the policy of our government, in consequence of the Indian population, and the proximity of the Indian to the Indian, and the whites to intrude upon the Indian lands, causes constant collision. Aggressions on the part of the Indians, and the consequent aggressions on the part of the whites, have been frequent, and the result has been a state of continual disturbance.

By the annexation of Texas and the acquisition of New Mexico and California, our Indian population has been increased from 340,000 to more than 400,000, a very large population, and a very dangerous one, inasmuch as they are a predatory and warlike in their habits, are for the time brought into contact with our people. The result of this is a state of continual disturbance.

It has been the policy of our government, in consequence of the Indian population, and the proximity of the Indian to the Indian, and the whites to intrude upon the Indian lands, causes constant collision. Aggressions on the part of the Indians, and the consequent aggressions on the part of the whites, have been frequent, and the result has been a state of continual disturbance.

By the annexation of Texas and the acquisition of New Mexico and California, our Indian population has been increased from 340,000 to more than 400,000, a very large population, and a very dangerous one, inasmuch as they are a predatory and warlike in their habits, are for the time brought into contact with our people. The result of this is a state of continual disturbance.

It has been the policy of our government, in consequence of the Indian population, and the proximity of the Indian to the Indian, and the whites to intrude upon the Indian lands, causes constant collision. Aggressions on the part of the Indians, and the consequent aggressions on the part of the whites, have been frequent, and the result has been a state of continual disturbance.

By the annexation of Texas and the acquisition of New Mexico and California, our Indian population has been increased from 340,000 to more than 400,000, a very large population, and a very dangerous one, inasmuch as they are a predatory and warlike in their habits, are for the time brought into contact with our people. The result of this is a state of continual disturbance.

It has been the policy of our government, in consequence of the Indian population, and the proximity of the Indian to the Indian, and the whites to intrude upon the Indian lands, causes constant collision. Aggressions on the part of the Indians, and the consequent aggressions on the part of the whites, have been frequent, and the result has been a state of continual disturbance.

By the annexation of Texas and the acquisition of New Mexico and California, our Indian population has been increased from 340,000 to more than 400,000, a very large population, and a very dangerous one, inasmuch as they are a predatory and warlike in their habits, are for the time brought into contact with our people. The result of this is a state of continual disturbance.

It has been the policy of our government, in consequence of the Indian population, and the proximity of the Indian to the Indian, and the whites to intrude upon the Indian lands, causes constant collision. Aggressions on the part of the Indians, and the consequent aggressions on the part of the whites, have been frequent, and the result has been a state of continual disturbance.

By the annexation of Texas and the acquisition of New Mexico and California, our Indian population has been increased from 340,000 to more than 400,000, a very large population, and a very dangerous one, inasmuch as they are a predatory and warlike in their habits, are for the time brought into contact with our people. The result of this is a state of continual disturbance.

It has been the policy of our government, in consequence of the Indian population, and the proximity of the Indian to the Indian, and the whites to intrude upon the Indian lands, causes constant collision. Aggressions on the part of the Indians, and the consequent aggressions on the part of the whites, have been frequent, and the result has been a state of continual disturbance.

By the annexation of Texas and the acquisition of New Mexico and California, our Indian population has been increased from 340,000 to more than 400,000, a very large population, and a very dangerous one, inasmuch as they are a predatory and warlike in their habits, are for the time brought into contact with our people. The result of this is a state of continual disturbance.

It has been the policy of our government, in consequence of the Indian population, and the proximity of the Indian to the Indian,